

## REMARKS

Claims 1-8 are pending in the application, claims 9-15 having been cancelled, without prejudice or disclaimer, by this amendment.

Claims 1, 2 and 5-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Yoshida et al., (U.S. Patent No. 6,233,257 B1).

Yoshida describes sending a control frame with four time slots from the base station to the terminal. The terminal responds to the control frame and the base station may determine the time difference or time delay between transmission and reception by measuring an expected receipt of the corresponding time slot with the actual receipt of the beginning of the information. The time delay is then transferred to the personal station which uses it to compensate for the transmission distance time delay located between the base station and the personal station (column 6, lines 31-37).

However Yoshida only measures using one time slot which corresponds to the terminal. It is the difference between the time from when the data in the time slot should have been received and the actual start of receiving the data within the one time slot. Yoshida only suggests that this can occur within the one time slot and its guard bits (Col. 7, lines 1-7). The guard bits are contained within each of Yoshida's time slots (Col. 6, lines 64-47). Otherwise the data will be corrupted (Col. 7, lines 5-7).

Claim 1 of the present invention recites that the time slots are continuously allocated to generate continuous receive time slots. When a radio base station cannot receive a signal from a mobile station A, that is allocated a time slot in receiving slot RX1, in the period of the guard interval, the radio base station continues to receive a signal in the next receiving slot RX2.

However, because the receiving slot RX2 is allocated for the mobile station B, not for the mobile station A, the radio base station may receive a signal from the other mobile station B during the period of the transmission timing calculation of the mobile station A. As a result, the radio base station may receive both signals from the mobile station A and the mobile station B, and the radio base station cannot receive a signal normally.

As recited in claim 1, the receiving time slots, RX1, RX2 are allocated as continuous time slots for the mobile station A. Even if the radio base station receives signals in the time slots from RX1 to RX2 continuously, the radio base station is prevented from receiving the signal of the other mobile station B. As a result, it is possible to receive the signal from the mobile station A normally during the period of the transmission timing calculation of the mobile station A, (see the specification on page 9, line 21 – page 10, line 3, and Fig. 2).

On the other hand, Yoshida does not disclose that a base radio station is allocated receiving time slots for reception of a signal of a mobile station to calculate the propagation information. In Yoshida, the base radio station may happen to receive the signal from one mobile station and the signal from another mobile station at the same time.

In the present invention, it is possible to allocate the receiving time slot RX1 to the mobile station A and the next receiving time slot RX2 to the mobile station A temporally to generate continuous timing slots, and the transmission timing of the mobile station A is calculated.

Yoshida does not describe the continuously allocating time slots in a frame to generate a continuous time slot. Fig. 3A of Yoshida shows four communication slots located with the communications frame. However nowhere does Yoshida suggest combining these time slots to

form a continuous time slot. Therefore the features of applicant's claims are not inherent to Yoshida.

Applicant further claims communicating with the terminal unit during a period of the continuous time slot to calculate propagation information about radio wave propagation between a radio base station and the terminal unit.

Yoshida does not suggest the period of the continuous time slot and therefore it is not inherent in Yoshida that communications with the terminal are performed during this period.

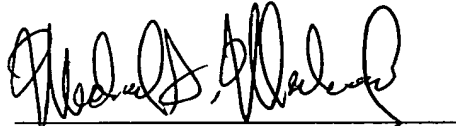
For at least the reasons set forth above it is respectfully submitted claims 1, 2 and 5-8 are in condition for allowance.

Claims 3 and 4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yoshida. For at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 1, it is respectfully submitted claims 3 and 4 are likewise in condition for allowance because they depend from claim 1 and because they each recite additional features.

In view of the remarks set forth above, this application is in condition for allowance which action is respectfully requested. However, if for any reason the Examiner should consider this application not to be in condition for allowance, the Examiner is respectfully requested to telephone the undersigned attorney at the number listed below prior to issuing a further Action.

Any fee due with this paper may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-1290.

Respectfully submitted,



---

Michael I. Markowitz  
Reg. No. 30,659

**CUSTOMER NUMBER 026304**

Katten Muchin Zavis Rosenman  
575 Madison Avenue  
New York, NY 10022-2585  
(212) 940-8800  
Docket No.: FUJR 16.535 (100794-11342)  
MIM:fd